D 4407
D 4408

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch, S. 2. Station,

REPORT

Date January 11, 1933

Subject (in full) Importation of steel parts by the Japanese

Made by D. S. Umemoto Forwarded by D. S. Umemoto

From enquiries made in connection with the attached report concerning the importation of steel parts by the Japanese it has been ascertained that a large shipment of steel parts for the Japanese naval barracks under construction on Kiangwan Road arrived here from Japan by the s.s. "Golden Dragon" on January 5, 1933. The cargo was cleared through the Chinese Customs by the Kawauchi Kaisoten (Kawauchi Shipping Agent), No. 31 The Bund, in the name of the Japanese Navy. The transportation of all building materials from wharves to the sites of the barracks was carried out by the Okura Gumi, the building contractor, whose office is established in the Aobaso Hotel, No. 306 North Szecheun Road.

M. Umemoto
D. S.

JR

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
MB
12.1.33

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No.
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 4407
Date 30 / 5 / 34

Date

Subject (in full) Extension of buildings of the Japanese Naval Barracks on Kiangwan Road.

Made by D. S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by* D S Ru D.I

An extension building to the barracks of the Japanese Naval Landing Party is under construction on Kiangwan Road to the north of the former barracks. The new building is being constructed of steel, cement and brick and will have a dimension of about 120 feet by 40 feet. One-third of the building will be of three storeys, another third of two storeys and the remaining third of one storey. The building will be used as workshop and store. The construction work is nearly completed and interior decoration is at present being carried out.

D. S. Umemoto.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
HR

D.F.

JAP

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 4407
Date 6-10-33

October 6, 1933. Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAI NICHI

OPENING OF NEW JAPANESE BARRACKS POSTPONED.

D4407

It is reported that the opening ceremony of the new Japanese marine barracks, arranged to take place on October 15, has been postponed until October 29.

CRIMINAL POLICE
REGISTRY
4407
13/10/33

October 13 33.

SECRET

Dear Dicker,

With reference to the new Japanese Barracks erected on Kiangwan Road, enquiries show that the Japanese Authorities did not apply to the Chinese Municipality for a permit to erect these barracks. No building permit was issued by the S.M.C. as the site of the barracks is outside the Council's jurisdiction.

Yours sincerely,

JWG

Captain R.P. Dicker,
Room 505 Municipal Buildings.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 4407
Date 13 10 33

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 12, 1933

Subject (in full) Enquiries re permit for the Erection of Barracks of Japanese Landing Party on Kiangwan Road.

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by [signature] C.I.

Enquiries at the Chinese Municipality show that the Japanese Authorities did not apply to the Chinese Municipality for a permit in respect of the barracks which they erected on Kiangwan Road.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI (D.S. Lawson)
Did they have a permit from the S.M.C.?

[signature]
OCT. 12 1933

Sir,
The P.W.D. state that the site of the barracks is outside of S.M.C. jurisdiction and that a permit from them was unnecessary and was not applied for.

[signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D
Date

Japanese Barracks Thrown Open for Laymen Inspection

Occupying an extensive area of more than 20 mow of land and towering above the ground four stories in height, the heavy-built, concrete-steel-reinforced new Japanese barracks at the end of North Szechuen Road, officially known as the Headquarters of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Shanghai, was thrown open for inspection by a group of Chinese and foreign newspapermen last Friday, Sept. 15. The barracks is located at a strategic point in the Settlement Extension. It commands an extensive view over the newly developed Chinese Municipal Center in Kiangwan and is right on the edge of Chapei, the scene of last year's hostilities. Costing more than Yen 1,500,000 and providing accommodation for over 3,000 men, this enormous structure was started in Dec. 1932 and is now in its final stages of completion. Right adjacent to it, is the newly-built Japanese military hospital. Viewed in every aspect, the new Japanese barracks presents an appearance of a permanent military establishment and can easily be converted into a stronghold in case of war. The building stands as a striking contrast to the temporary quarters of the troops of other foreign powers in Shanghai which are either cheap wooden shacks or rented houses. The construction of such a permanent military establishment in Shanghai is a direct violation of the Nine Power Treaty signed at Washington in 1922 on the part of Japan, which stipulates for the gradual withdrawal of all foreign troops in Shanghai. According to inquiries made ot the new Japanese Naval Headquarters, the building was constructed with neither notice to nor permission from the Chinese authorities in whose territory it is situated or the Shanghai Municipal Council. Even, the Consular representatives of the Powers in Shanghai were not notified. The entire business was done in utmost secrecy and it did not attract much attention, until the building has recently been completed.

Escorted by Commander K. Kakuta, Senior Staff Officer of the Barracks, and several English-speaking Japanese guides, a party of more than 50 press representatives and photographers was conducted to inspect the building from the roof to the basement. The roof is a flat open space with an observation tower, two large water tanks and three or four concrete-built washing tubs. The Observation tower consists of two stories, the upper story being built of steel plates about two inches in thickness. Whlie the newspaper visitors were pacing the roof, Commander Kakuta remarked that the roof was very weak and could not sustain gun emplacements. But the newspaper men were all of the opinion that the roof was certainly strongly built. But whether it could hold larger guns, it is rather a matter for experts to decide, while the laymen news reporters could only guess and accept what they were told by the Japanese guides. The roof has considerable open space and appears to be sufficiently wide for an airplane to land and hop off. On the roof were noticed two Hotchkiss double barrelled anti-aircraft guns which were housed in a little room not far from the observation tower.

Looking down from the roof into the compund, troop units of various descriptions were marching in and out of the enclosed court-yard every few moments, while others stood in formation, executed brief drills, went about tasks known only to themselves and their officers. It appeared that the Headquarters were just receiving a consignment of armament from Japan and men were busy with unloading the "goods" cased in oblong wooden boxes which Chinese reporters mistook for coffins. Bustling activity was the note predominant at the barracks. Everything looked serious and every man was on his job of some kind. As a finishing touch to the building's construction in the roof, a party of Chinese workmen was seen completing a shrine and a stone tablet erected to the memory of the Japanese soldiers and sailors who lost their lives during the Shanghai hostilities in 1932.

From the roof, the party of newspaper men was conucted through the various stories of the building. There was an almost endless series of sailors' quarters, officers' rooms, recreation halls, gymnasiums, more quarters for sailors who sleep mostly on swinging canvases. Immediately adjoining each large room serving as men's quarters, were smaller stererooms for rifles and numerous sub-machine guns. On the second floor at a corner, was noticed a number of paper tablets and inquiries disclosed the fact that they were tablets of the sailors who died in Shanghai of the recent epidemic of dysentery. They were shortly to be sent back to Japan to their respective homes.

The ground floor is largely devoted to garages for armored cars, field guns, trench mortars, tanks and repair shops. Of the larger guns now stored at the barracks, officers stated that there were 30 three and six inch guns, 12 armored tanks, four armored cars and some 2,000 men and officers on the premises.

Official dedication of the barracks will be held some time in October when Japanese naval maneuvers will be held before Admiral Kanamoto of the Naval Department at Tokyo. The Commander of the Shanghai Japanese Naval Landing Party is Rear Admiral T. Sugaoka. He is a graduate of the Japanese Naval Academy and was commander of a Japanese battleship prior to his Shanghai Commission.

File
H.G.
SEP. 25 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 4407
Date 22 / 9. / 33.

September 22, 1933

Annual Parade of Japanese Naval Landing Party and arrival of New Naval Commander

D4407

Between 2 and 3 p.m. September 20, the annual review of the Japanese Naval Landing Party took place in Hongkew Park. About 1,500 men under Rear Admiral Sugisaka took part in the parade.

Following the parade Rear Admiral Sugisaka and officers of his Staff visited the new naval commander, Vice Admiral Imamura, who arrived on board the flagship "Idzumo" at 2 p.m. September 20.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 4407
Date 20. 9. 33.

September 20, 1933 Morning translation.

Parade of Japanese Marines at 2 p.m. to-day

D.4407

The parade of Japanese Marines which had been scheduled for 10 a.m. to-day, will be held at 2 p.m. tp-day, owing to the unfavourable condition of the ground.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 4407
Date 20/9/33

September 20, 1933

Political

Annual Parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party

D 4407

The annual parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party will be held to-day, September 20, in Hongkew Park between 2 and 3 p.m.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.
No. D 44107
Date

Date September 21st, 1933

Subject (in full) Annual Parade of Japanese Naval Landing Party and arrival of new Naval Commander-in-chief.

Made by D.S. Jones Forwarded by DSO Everest.

In compliance with the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch as embodied in the attached memo. D.S. Jones, D.S. Pitts, D.S. Tcheremshansky, D.S. Kobayashi and Chinese detectives proceeded to Hongkew Park at 2 p.m. and kept observation ~~with~~ while the Annual Parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party was in progress. Practically no Chinese and very few foreigners were among the crowd assembled to witness the function, the gathering consisting chiefly of Japanese women and children. The parade ended at about 3 p.m. with a march past of troops, Vice-Admiral Sugisaka, Officer commanding the Japanese Naval Landing Party, taking the salute. At 3.20 p.m. Vice-Admiral Sugisaka together with the officers of his staff visited the flagship "Idzumo". He returned to the Customs pontoon at 3.50 p.m. and took his departure in a private car. Shortly after this party of military officers had embarked in launches for the "Idzumo" and before their return from the warship, Consul-General Ishii, Military Attache Kushimoto and other prominent Japanese residents arrived at the pontoon and likewise paid a visit to the flagship. The second party to arrive~~d~~ did not depart until 4.45 p.m.

Both the Parade and visits to honour the new Japanese Naval Commander-in-Chief passed off without anything untoward transpiring.

C. Jones
D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

S.L. Please note for the D.S.O. and Reg. Office.

J. R.
22/9/33.

Annual Parade of Japanese Naval Landing Party and arrival of New Naval Commander-in-Chief

The following officers of the Special Branch will perform observation duty in Hongkew Park and vicinity on the occasion of the Annual Parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party between 2 and 3 p.m. September 20 :

D. S. Jones
D. S. Pitts
D. S. Tcheremshansky
D. S. Kobayashi
C.D.S. 156
C.D.C. 141
C.D.C. 155
C.D.C. 75

At the conclusion of the Parade the above officers will proceed to the Customs Jetty for duty there during the departure and return of the Japanese Consul-General, the Japanese Naval Attache, and other Japanese notables who will visit the new Japanese Naval Commander-in-Chief on the Flagship "Idzumo" scheduled to arrive at the British Naval Buoy opposite the Shanghai Club at 3 p.m.

[illegible]
[illegible]
SEP. 20 [illegible]

[illegible] 20/9.

[illegible] Manila

September [illegible] 20, 33.

Report on arrival of Vice-Admiral Amamiya by flagship the "Izumo".

Sir,

With reference to the reports on the subject of arrival of the New Commander-in-Chief Vice Admiral Amamiya of the third fleet of the Japanese Navy by the flagship "Izumo", I have to report that the "Izumo" sailing from yesterday will arrive at 3 p.m. September 20, and will tie up at the British Naval Buoy opposite the [illegible] club.

The following is the program announced by Japanese Consulate:

3.30 p.m. September 20; Vice-Admiral [illegible] Japanese Naval attache and staff officers will leave the Customs Jetty for the Flagship.

3.30 p.m. September 20; The Japanese military attache, staff officers and Consul General Ishii and leading local Japanese residents will leave the Customs Jetty for the Flagship.

Both parties will leave the Jetty by Naval launch and are expected to return at about 6 p.m. It is learned that Admiral Amamiya will not leave the ship to-day.

The programme of his movements on September 21 are as far as can be ascertained as follows:-

At 6.05 a.m. the Vice-Admiral will leave the flagship and inspect Japanese warships lying in the river.

At 8 p.m. he will make an official visit to Japanese Minister, China and Japanese Consul-General at the Japanese Consulate, 1 Wangpoo Road.

The point of his landing is unknown at present.

Upon 1.30 p.m. he will receive officers and local Japanese residents at the Japanese Club on Nanking Road.

and later he will visit the Japanese Cemetery on North Sandburn Road extension.

Further report re his movement will be submitted as soon as possible.

[illegible]

Officer i/c Special [illegible]

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 4407

Dixwell Road Station

REPORT

Date 21/9/33

Subject (in full) Japanese Naval Landing Party reviewed by Rear Admiral Sugisaka in Hongkew Park.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. White

Sir,

Between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. the 20/9/33, Rear Admiral Sugisaka, Commanding Officer, Japanese Naval Landing Party, held a review of about 1,500 officers and men under his command in Hongkew Park. The appended details of Municipal Police functioned in Hongkew Park and environs thereof under Officer i/c District.

Dixwell Road Station.

Uniform Branch 3 Foreigners, 13 Japanese, 2 Havildars and 1 C.P.S.

C.I.D. 1 Foreigner, 5 Japanese (including 3 from Hongkew Station) and 9 Chinese.

Special Branch 3 Foreigners, I Japanese and 5 Chinese.

Reserve Unit (East) 2 Foreigners, 7 Japanese and 2 S.P.C.s

Capt. Kennedy, D.O."C" and Supt. Aiers were also in attendance. Members of the Japanese Consular Police were also officiating.

No untoward incident occurred during the parade.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

RJ White

D.S.I.

D.R
22/9/33
Wh.

~~D.D.C. S.B. Rev.~~

Officer i/c. S.B.

SI, Mong-yuhe
[illegible]
[illegible]

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 4407
Date 1 1

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Sept. 20 1933

Subject (in full) Annual Parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

Made by D.S. Kobayashi Forwarded by W. Duncan DSS

In continuation of previous report on this subject I have to state that the parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party will be held at 2 p.m. sharp to-day, September 20, at Hongkew Park.

The function will last about 1 hour.

M. Kobayashi
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information. A copy of this report is being sent to S.B. (Prince) and S.B. (Spence). The news is already known to S.O. "C".

W. Guiers
O. i/c Sp. Br.

Mf
Note & file
WG

SEP 21 1933

S.I. Special Branch xxxx

Sept. 20, 33.

Annual Parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

D.S. Kobayashi

In continuation of previous report on this subject I have to state that the parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party will be held at 2 p.m. sharp to-day, September 20, at Hongkew Park.

The function will last about 1 hour.

J. R.
20/9/33
W.O.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies and to C.P., D.S. (Dmo) and D.S. (Br.). D.O. 'C' knows already.

SEP 20 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 4407
Date 20.9.33

S.1, Special Branch

Annual Parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

~~D.S. Mikayushi~~

In continuation of previous report on this subject I have to state that the parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party will be held at 2 p.m. sharp to-day, September 20, at Hongkew Park.

The function will last about 1 hour.

D. S.

~~Officer i/c Special Branch.~~

P.A.
Telephone D.P.C

Done
20/9/33.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
SEP 20
(CRIME BRANCH)

D.S. (Crime)
Information.

J. W. Evans
C. S. Sp. Br.
SEP. 20 1933

Info

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special 1 ~~Station~~

Date September 19, 1933.

Subject (in full) The postponement of the Japanese Naval Landing Party's Parade.

Made by D.S. Kobayashi Forwarded by W Duncan DSI

The annual parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party scheduled to take place at 8.30 a.m. on September 20 has been postponed owing to the wet conditions of the Hongkew Park.

Conditions permitting, the parade will be held on the afternoon of September 20 commencing from 2 p.m. The Japanese Naval Landing Party's Officer stated he will inform to the Police, after he has examined the ground in the Hongkew Park tomorrow morning.

M. Kobayashi
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI, Further report please

SEP. 19 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 4407
Date 19/9/33.

September 19, 1933. 4 Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

NIPOO

D4407

JAPANESE MARINES PARADE POSTPONED

The parade of local Japanese marines, which had been arranged to be held on September 19, is postponed to September 20 owing inclement weather.

MAINICHI

D5[illegible]

~~ARRIVAL OF VICE-ADMIRAL IMAMURA~~

~~Vice-Admiral Imamura, the newly appointed Commander of the Thrid Fleet stationed in Shanghai, is expected in Shanghai at 3 p.m. to-day on the flagship "Idzumo".~~

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. D-4467
Date 3/9/33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date Sept. 18, 1933.

Subject (in full) Japanese Naval Landing Party's Parade Cancelled until September 20.

Made by D.S. Kobayashi. Forwarded by DSP. Lovesett.

The Annual Parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party scheduled to take place on September 19 has been cancelled owing to inclement weather. Conditions permitting the parade will be held at 8.30 a.m. September 20.

M. Kobayashi.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI,
Please note and pass to Reg. Wfile.
SEP. 18 1933

Notice
18/9/33

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

Urgent

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. D. REGISTRY.
No. D 44107

Date Sept. 17, 1938.

Subject (in full) The Parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party is postponed until September 19.

Made by D.S. Kobayashi. Forwarded by D.S.I. Everest.

I have to report that the function of the parade which was arranged to hold on the 18th September, have been postponed until 8.30 a.m. 19th September.

M. Kobayashi.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2,
Please arrange to have funeral attended. D.O. "C" is already aware of change.

SEP. 17 1938

D.S. Jones.
In regards.

N/9.

September 16, 1933.

Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

The following information has been received re movement of Japanese notables and parades to be held during the following week.

Police precautions will be taken as detailed.

Saturday, 16th

Japanese Minister arrives at 2.20 p.m. Shanghai North Station and will proceed to his residence via North Honan - Range - North Szechuen Roads. Extra Police will be posted on Range and North Szechuen Roads and a Police motor cycle escort will be provid d by West Hongkew to escort the minister to the French Concession Boundary.

Sunday, 17th

A ceremony will be held at Japanese Shrine near the Barracks on North Szechuen Road at 10 a.m. which will be attended by the Japanese Minister, Consul-General and Admiral.

Arrangements have been made for the following details from the Reserve Unit to report to the Inspector i/c Dixwell Road at 9 a.m.

2 Foreign Sergeants, 1 J.P.S., 6 J.P.Cs., 8 C.P.Cs.

A motor escort will be provided to escort the minister when he leaves after the ceremony.

Tuesday, 19th

A parade will be held in Hongkew Park as under:-

Rehearsal: 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

Admirals Parade: 10.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Details from the Reserve Unit as for Sunday, 17th

will report to the Inspector i/c Dixwell Road at 7.30 a.m.

Arrangement will be made to have the Park searched by 8.00 a.m.

Wednesday, 20th

The new Japanese Naval Commander-in-Chief will pay an official call at the Japanese Consulate-General at 8.00 a.m. and later receive Japanese residents at the club in Boone Road.

Chief Inspector i/c Hongkew will make necessary Police arrangements.

Friday, 22nd

Japanese Commander-in-Chief will hold at parade in Hongkew Park at 8.30 a.m. which will be attended by the Japanese Minister and Consul-General.

Police arrangements as for Parade on 19th.

The Japanese Landing Party have stated that they will take full responsibility for safety precautions in Hongkew Park but fullest Police precautions will also be taken.

E R Kennedy

Divisional Officer "C" Division.

Copies to:

Officer i/c Special Branch.
Officer i/c Armed and Training Reserve.
C.I. i/c Hongkew.
Inspector i/c West Hongkew.
Inspector i/c Dixwell Road.

7233

Japanese Barracks Are Not Fortress, As Rumoured

Journalists Inspect New Kiangwan Road Structure Yesterday And Find No Gun Emplacements, Only Building Adequate For Housing Of Troops

The newly constructed Japanese barracks on North Szechuen and Kiangwan Roads, which have been the subject of much recent antagonistic criticism in the vernacular press, were thrown open to the prying eyes of journalists yesterday afternoon.

Much has been made of the secrecy which cloaked the erection of the barracks, and the Chinese press has published several articles comparing the barracks to a fortress and explaining the potentialities.

Of secrecy yesterday there was little, the invitation of the Japanese authorities included qualified representatives of any newspaper or journal, and the group which inspected the barracks included reporters from three outstanding Chinese newspapers as well as from the Japanese, Russian, and foreign dailies of Shanghai.

Not A Fort

The first thing to be said about the barracks is that the building does not in any way resemble a fort, but seem to be exactly what it is named: a large, modern, well-constructed structure equipped for the housing of some 2,000 troops and their equipment.

While the appearance of the barracks is massive, it is not any more so than that of any four storey structure built for permanence and strength. Indeed, the building resembles, more than anything else, a modern factory.

Imagine a large rectangular box with the top off, a long side facing on Kiangwan Road and a short end resting on North Szechuen Road . . . that is the general appearance of the building. The dimensions are: 120 metres along Kiangwan Road and 65 metres on North Szechuen Road. The total cost is placed at 1,500,000 Yen.

Concrete Only Facing

The building is composed of three storeys placed above a high ground floor, the whole enclosing a large compound. Although the foundations and ground floor are of concrete, the three upper floors are made of tile faced with concrete, according to the Japanese authorities. This would seem to do away with the rumour that the structure was so erected that it could withstand heavy gun fire.

The interior of the building is well-lighted from rows of large windows. It has been asserted that these windows were made of such a design that they could be turned into machine gun emplacements. From observation it would seem that such is no more the case than for any ordinary window, and, indeed, would probably be inferior for such use to the ordinary window, because of the extra height.

There are no gun emplacements on the roof, and the only thing pertaining to guns which was to be seen above the ground floor were the carriages for two anti-aircraft guns which were housed on the roof

Ground Floor Garages

The ground floor contains garages for automobiles, some 30 field pieces, and 13 armoured cars and tanks; rooms for the storage of supplies, a boiler room, and kitchens.

The three upper floors have the living quarters of the men and officers (the ranks sleep in hammocks), dining rooms, bath rooms, and other necessary places. There is no arsenal unless ordinary repair shops could be so considered.

Everything about the place was in clean shape despite the fact that construction of certain parts is still under way and that portions of the interior are not yet finished.

The roof is equipped with apparatus for the washing and drying of clothes and contains, with the exception of the anti-aircraft gun carriages already mentioned, no signs of artillery or machine gun mountings.

Shinto Shrine

At the entrance of North Szechuen and Kiangwan Roads there is a watch tower from which a wonderful view can be seen in every direction. Beneath the tower is the Shinto Shrine which, commemorating the deaths occurring last year, is to be dedicated next month. The date for the official opening of the [illegible] has not yet been set, but will probably take place next [illegible] in conjunction with [illegible] Kiangwan Park.

[illegible] be said [illegible] is not what [illegible] have stated, [illegible] and well-built [illegible] the barracks [illegible] there was no [illegible] machinery or any [illegible] whatever.

File
W.G.
SEP 18 1933

SHANGHAI MUNI
C. S. B.

THE CHINA PRESS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1933

Japanese Barracks At Hongkew Park Thrown Open For Inspection

Shanghai Pressmen Tour New Structure That Houses Naval Landing Party, Noting Plans For Defense, Strength, Gun Emplacements; Troops Busy As Ants In Huge Shanghai Home

Japanese sailors,—many of them scarcely out of their teens and as curious of their visitors as were the visitors of the new Hongkew Park barracks—were to be seen in every phase of military life in their new and modern four-story brick-and-concrete "home" out at the end of North Szechuen Road early yesterday afternoon.

The barracks building, officially known as the headquarters for the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Shanghai, was thrown open to the inspection of local newspapermen yesterday.

From Top To Bottom

Escorted to the roof, a party of nearly 50 Shanghai newspaper reporters, photographers and foreign news service correspondents began the long journey of inspecting the barracks building under the direction of English-speaking Japanese guides.

Directly adjoining the elevated observation tower on the rounded front corner of the roof (which in reality gives the sentry constantly on observation duty the increased height of two additional stories) is a small Shinto shrine where sailors in the barracks building can worship without leaving the premises.

Looking down from the roof into the compound troop units of various descriptions were marching in and out of the enclosed yard every few minutes, while others stood in formation [illegible]

A question upon which no two reporters present agreed was the strength of the concrete roof of the 525 by 225-foot building. Those holding the opinion the roof was of no more than ordinary construction were violently opposed by those who pointed to concrete tanks placed in the center of the roof for laundering purposes, saying a contractor would not risk placing such tanks on a roof unless it were amply reinforced.

Guns Aplenty

Appeal to one of the Japanese guides brought the statement that heavy artillery could not be fired from the top of the structure. The discussion ended.

Walking to the rear, the group of journalists and literary observers was greeted with the sight of two double mounted anti-aircraft guns, housed in small redoubts. When one of the petty officers stationed on the roof was asked by a China Press representative, through the Japanese guide-interpreter, as to the number of such anti-aircraft weapons at the barracks, his cryptic answer was, "Plenty."

Going to the third and second floors of the barracks the party was taken through seemingly endless sailor's quarters, past officers rooms and into recreation halls, bathrooms and mess quarters for sailors. Immediately adjoining each large room serving as quarters for the [illegible] were storerooms for [illegible] machine guns.

Armored Cars Housed

Of the larger [illegible] the barracks o[illegible] the total is 30 pieces and includes artillery pieces from three to eight inches in size. They are said to include trench mortars and small field pieces.

There are a total of nine armored cars and four tanks housed in the storage space of the structure, although the room occupied by the guns, cars and tanks occupies but a small portion of available under-cover storage space for such implements of war.

Storage rooms for munitions and radio broadcasting equipment were not opened to the inspection of press visitors. No attempt was made on the part of the Japanese guides or military to prevent the taking of pictures of the building or compound.

Official dedication of the barracks will not be held until some-

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 3.)

(Continued from Page 13, Col. 2)

time in October when Japanese naval maneuvers will be held before Admiral Yamamoto, of the Navy Department at Tokyo.

The commander of the Shanghai Japanese Naval Landing Party is Rear-admiral T. Sugisaka. Admiral Sugisaka is a graduate of the Japan Naval Academy and was commander of a Japanese battleship prior to his Shanghai commission.

File
SEP. 18 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 4407
Date 16.9.33.

September 15, 1933. Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

China Times and other local newspapers:

A "SHANGHAI SERVANT EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES ASSOCIATION".

Only 50, out of a total of 400, Servant Employment Agencies in Shanghai recently applied to the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang for permission to organize a "Shanghai Servant Employment Agencies Association". The request has been approved by the local Tangpu.

Yesterday a meeting of promotors was held and was presided over by Sun Chiao Po (孫喬伯).

It was decided to divide the Chinese Municipality into five districts, namely Chapei, Eastern District, Western District, French Concession and Nantao.

A preparatory committee of 11 members was also appointed.

THE INSPECTION OF RICSHAS.

The Shanghai Ricsha Owners Association publishes the following advertisement in the Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:-

Two petitions submitted by this Association to the Public Utility Bureau asking for exemption from inspection of ricshas in the Special Districts (Foreign Settlements) have been rejected. The last day of the inspection will be near the end of December. This Association is responsible for conveying this information to the ricsha owners. However, the sending of ricshas to the Bureau for inspection is at the discretion of their owners. This Association therefore will hold a general meeting at 3 p.m. September 16 (Saturday) at its office at Sin Ping Li (信平里) off Loongmeng Road to discuss the question of inspection. All ricsha owners are invited to attend.

Chen Pao publishes the following articles:

THE TERROR OF SHANGHAI.

D4407

The anniversary of the tragic September 18 Incident is approching.

Two years ago (prior to the Wanpaoshan Tragedy) letters from the Three Eastern Provinces reported that massive new Japanese barracks were being constructed at Shangchun. Not long after this, the September 18 Incident took place.

The construction by the Japanese of the huge barracks on an Extra-Settlement [illegible] constitutes a breach of the Washington Pact and the Japanese have stored millions of tons of explosives in Shanghai.

September 15, 1933. Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

The other day the "China Weekly Review," edited by Mr. Powell, an American, published an article strongly criticising the Japanese for their violation of the Washington Pact. The Japanese forces have not evacuated Shanghai and have constructed permanent barracks. It is only natural that there should be a feeling that the lives and property of foreigners in this city are in danger. Arising out of this fear, it is being suggested that the American forces should not be withdrawn from Shanghai.

The new Japanese barracks are well equipped and are located at the corner of North Szechuen Road and Kiangwan Road occupying over 100 mow of land. Anti-aircraft guns and other armaments have been fitted on the roof of the barracks. A high tower has also been constructed with telephones and wireless apparatus. The machine guns hidden in the building can be used from time to time. In time of war, the Japanese from the barracks can threaten the Settlement in the front and menace Chapei in the rear.

Such are the important points about the barracks.

The zone in the neighbourhood of Kiangwan Road and the North Szechuen Road Extension has already been converted by the Japanese into a military district.

COMMUNISM

Shing Pao (申报), a mosquito paper:

ANNIVERSARY OF SEPTEMBER 18 INCIDENT : COMMUNISTS PLANNING ACTIVITIES.

Acting upon instructions, the various District Committees of the Chinese Communist Party in Shanghai recently held a meeting of district committees in the French Park at which the following plan of activities to be carried out on the Anniversary of September 18 was decided:-

1) Chalk Movement. - To dispatch communists to various districts to write reactionary slogans in chalk.

2) Propaganda Movement. - The district committees to print various kinds of pamphlets for distribution.

3) Labour Movement. - To proceed to factories and workshops to call a meeting of workers and, under the cloak of commemorating the September 18 Incident, to deliver seditious speeches and at the same time to induce the workers to stage processions and demonstrations.

4) To distribute pamphlets among schools and to cry out reactionary slogans early in the morning.

The Special Service Corps of the Communist Party will undertake separate activities.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 4407
Date 15. 9. 33

September 15, 1933. Afternoon ~~Translation.~~

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The construction by the Japanese of the huge barracks on an Extra-Settlement road in Shanghai constitutes a breach of the Washington Pact and the Japanese have stored millions of tons of explosives in Shanghai.

D 4487

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
FILE NO.
C. I. S. B. REGISTRY.

~~Division No.~~ ~~Station.~~

Date ~~15th Sept.~~ 1933

Subject (in full) Review of personnel of Japanese Naval Landing Party by Commandant and Dedication of Memorial.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. White.

Sir,

I beg to report that I am in receipt of information from the Japanese detectives attached to this station to the effect that the Commandant of the Japanese Naval Landing Party will review the personnel under his command in Hongkew Park at 8:30a.m. 18/9/33. I am also in receipt of information from the same source to the effect that the memorial erected opposite the Naval Landing Party H.Q., will be dedicated on the 17/9/33 at 10:00a.m.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
R.J. White
D.S.I.

~~D.D.C. "C"~~
Officer i/c Special Branch.

$2, Please arrange whom these functions attended and report which you know two. $4 will be able to supply one Indian and Mr. Kim should be borrowed from $5.

JMG

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Copy

REPORT

Section 2. S.B. Station,

Date Sept. 15, 19 33.

Subject (in full) Ceremony to be held in Japanese Garden on Kiangwan Road at 10 a.m. 17/9/33.

Made by D.S. Kobayashi Forwarded by

A ceremony in connection with the construction of a Japanese Shrine, which is being built in the Japanese Garden opposite the Japanese Naval Landing Party Barracks on Kiangwan Road, will be held at 10 a.m. September 17.

It is expected that about 700 persons will attend and that the ceremony will last about two hours.

D.S. Kobayashi.
D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
D 4467
16 9 33

September 14, 33.

Dear Hopkinson,

I have to inform you that The Japanese Naval Landing Party will hold its annual parade in the Hongkew Park on September 18. The proceedings will begin at 8.30 a.m. sharp, and it is expected that 1,500 officers and men approximately will be present. The Hongkew Park will be open to the public while the parade is in progress, but there will be no reserved enclosure and no special invitations will be issued.

Yours sincerely,

HS

Lieut. Commander E.H. Hopkinson, R.N.
Naval Liaison Office,
H.B.M. Consulate General,
Shanghai.

File

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY

Chinese Paper's Views On New Naval Barracks

Japanese "Fortification" Seen As Menace To Tranquility Of Greater Shanghai And Infringement Of Sovereign Rights

Commenting editorially on the completion of the new barracks for the Japanese Naval forces, the "Chen Pao" calls attention to the fact that in view of its extreme elaborateness, the structure can only be considered a sort of military fortification and therefore a serious menace to the peace and tranquillity of Greater Shanghai.

Foreign Control

Though the majority of Shanghai's population is Chinese, the journal states, the city has long been under foreign control. With the exception of the French, who occupy a separate part of the city, the British and the Americans are the real masters, while the Japanese share in the administration (of the International Settlement) less prominently. However, the situation has now entirely changed. The Japanese are engaged in a desperate struggle with the British and the Americans for the mastery of Shanghai.

The fact, the journal continues, is clearly borns out by the elaborateness with which the new barracks of the Japanese marine forces (situated near Kiangwan Road and the Shanghai-Woosung Railway) have been constructed. According to military experts, the barracks are able to accommodate 2,600 troops and withstand the heaviest bombardment. Emplacements for heavy guns are constructed on the roof and the windows facing North Szechuan Road can be so transformed as to support machine-guns. The barracks can further house a number of tanks and armoured cars. In view of its location, the structure dominates Kiangwan on the one hand, and controls Chapei on the other.

The new barracks being located in the Extra-Settlement area, the journal points out, it is another flagrant violation by Japan of Sino-Foreign agreements as well as an infringement on China's soverign rights. The Chinese Government should therefore take appropriate action in conjunction with the various Powers concerned.

Industrial Concentration

Continuing, the paper urges that financial investments be made in the interior of the country "where, of course, the bandits must first be suppressed and peace and order restored." Moreover, it is advisable to have important industries gradually transferred to the hinterland instead of concentrating them in Shanghai. In order to consolidate our national vitality, the paper urges that public buildings should in the future be constructed in as economical and durable a manner as possible. [illegible] the Government administration so as to raise funds for the strengthening of [illegible]

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2. Special Branch. (Secret.)

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No.
No. D
Date

Date [illegible] 35.

Subject (in full) Annual Parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party to be held on September 18.

Made by D.S. Kobayashi. Forwarded by [illegible]

In continuation of previous reports on this subject I have to state that the parade to be held on September 18 is to be the annual parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party. Approximately 1,500 officers and men will form the parade and will be inspected by their Commander-in-Chief. The parade will take place in the Hongkew Park and will commence at 8.30 a.m. sharp.

No official invitations of any kind are to be issued and there will be no reserved enclosure. The Hongkew Park will be open to the public as usual.

DC (Comm)
Information
JR

M. Kobayashi.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

13 SEP. 1935

FILE
O.C. S.B

Form No. 3
G. 25,0[illegible] 11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. [illegible] 7

Date September 12, 1935.

Subject (in full) Occupation of new Japanese Barracks - comment by China Press dated September 8.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan *Forwarded by*

In an interview to-day, September 12, Mr. Durdin, City Editor of the China Press, stated that the news contained in the article on the subject of the new Japanese barracks, which appeared in the China Press on Sept. 8, had been gathered from several different sources. The Japanese authorities and American Consular authorities had given certain information but Mr. Durdin, however, did not wish to comment on the extent of the information imparted by each authority.

He admitted that the word "anxiety" was perhaps too positive and that the word "interest" should rather have been used. The story was written up by a Mr. Hammond, American, who recently arrived in Shanghai.

W H Duncan
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(CRIME BRANCH)

FILE

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1933

Nipponese Move Into NewHongkew Barracks

Anxiety Is Felt Here By Foreign Military, Diplomatic Leaders Over 'Fortified Area'

Munitions, Troops Are Housed In Reinforced Concrete Structure As Dedication Is Planned

A condition of anxiety amongst foreign military and diplomatic officials in Shanghai has been openly apparent for the past several weeks.

The feeling of serious uneasiness felt by official representatives of major foreign powers here has been occasioned by the recent completion and proposed dedication of the large Japanese barracks in the Hongkew district on North Szechuen Road, according to the belief of one local foreign consul interviewed by the China Press yesterday.

Although no consular or military officials interviewed yesterday were willing to be quoted there is an apparent feeling that the construction work in progress day and night for the past 10 months that has resulted in the completion of an imposing four-story "barracks" [illegible] significance than the mere building of a stronghold to house troops.

[illegible]

Many foreign military leaders in Shanghai state that the structure is a [illegible] and has been built by the Japanese with the [illegible] [illegible]

Full realization of the so-called coup d'etat of the Japanese military was first had by foreign and Chinese officialdom here following the filtering through from Japan of newspaper accounts there telling of Japanese naval maneuvers to be held in the vicinity of Woosung, September 15. It has been learned through the same source that elaborate dedication ceremonies of the "barracks" will be held in connection with the maneuvers.

Japanese warships from Hankow, Wuhu and Changsha, as well as others normally stationed up and down the China Coast, have been ordered to the Woosung area by Tokyo naval officers to take part in the maneuvers. It is also planned that several high rank naval officers will also be present to witness the review of troops and warships.

Elaborate Hospital

Apprehensive local foreigners point to the elaborate military hospital, four stories in height and nearly half the size of the [illegible] barracks, that has been built in conjunction with the [illegible] structure. Together, Japan papers estimate, the cost of construction is in excess of Yen 2,000,000.

Although the structures were started but 10 months ago, following the cessation of the Sino-Japanese hostilities locally, they have been completed in record time.

Military officials in Shanghai are said to be of the belief that one of the reasons for the Japanese being able to complete the construction in so short a period of time is that the barracks building is almost a replica of the 3rd Infantry Barracks of the Imperial Army, at Azabu, Tokyo. Following the plans of the sister building in Japan would greatly facilitate speed in construction, it was said.

Both the barracks and hospital have been built of heavily reinforced steel and reinforced concrete that will withstand considerable heavy artillery fire.

The roof of the barracks is reported to be so strongly constructed that five-inch guns could be fired from it without damage to the building itself.

[illegible]

Japanese Move Sailors Into New Barracks

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1.)

been so arranged that the training and drilling of large numbers of troops that the structure will house —variously estimated between 2,000 and 2,500—can be done entirely within the huge building. There is even a Shinto Temple in the rectangular structure that will permit the Japanese faithful to do their praying within the building.

Room For Tanks

Room has been provided within for the housing of numerous armoured cars and tanks. A large space adjoins this that is being employed as a storehouse for large quantities of ammunition that has been moved in recently.

Electrical power and water is said to be supplied from a source in the Chapei district.

So quietly have the Japanese gone about constructing the buildings that until recently but few people were aware of the activity and practically no one of the significance of the completed structure as it stands—a huge fortified reinforced building capable of being used as a base for either offensive or defensive warfare.

Whether major foreign powers will protest the action or move additional troops into the Shanghai area could not be learned yesterday. It is claimed by local militarists (other than Japanese) the construction of the fortified buildings upon Chinese soil is a direct violation of the Washington Conference Treaty of 1922.

The treaty was accepted in full by the United States, Belgium, British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal and the Netherlands. It provided that all foreign troops on Chinese soil not authorized by treaty should be removed. This was ratified by the Japanese representatives.

With the closing of the conference Japanese troops at Hankow and in Shantung Province were withdrawn. Certain numbers of allied troops—which included those of France, Great Britain, Japan and the United States—were authorized to be stationed in North China by the Boxer Protocol. After this date no further foreign troops were landed except in cases of extreme emergency.

Reductions Made

During the 1927 trouble large forces of foreign troops were sent to Tientsin, Hankow as well as to Shanghai, but were withdrawn within a short time from every place except in Shanghai.

Troops of the countries mentioned kept in Shanghai were regarded by the respective nations as purely temporary encampments. Evidence of this, it is pointed out by foreign military officers, is seen in the fact that barracks used are either rented property or hastily constructed wooden frame structures. All are to be withdrawn as soon as the Chinese government is ready to assume the responsibility of protecting the lives of foreign nationals and property.

In fact, it is said, there have been gradual reductions in all forces since January, 1931, despite the Manchurian trouble. Last year, however, some 30,000 Japanese troops were landed on Chinese soil.

Since this time it has been the plan of America to return the bulk of her men home; of Great Britain to send back large numbers of soldiery to Hongkong, and of France to dispatch many of the men wearing her uniform to Indo-China.

At the present time the total number of men in foreign uniform in Shanghai is estimated to be. United States (Marines) [illegible]

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
D. 4407

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date Sept. 12, 1933.

Subject (in full) Parade of the Japanese Nval Landing Party to be held on September 18.

Made by D.S. Kobayashi. Forwarded by D.S.P. Everest.

The parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party scheduled to take place on September 16 has now been postponed until September 18.

It is reported that Vice Admiral Yonai will be unable to attend the parade as he is unfortunately indisposed and detained in the Sasebo Naval Hospital.

The flagship "Izumo" is expected to arrive in port on September 16 following which a further report will be submitted.

M. Kobayashi.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DC (Crime)
Information
J Robertson
O. i/c Sp. Br.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SEP 13
(CRIME BRANCH)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 4407
Date 14 9. 33.

September 14, 1933. Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

NIPPO

NEWSPAPER REPORTERS ALLOWED TO INSPECT JAPANESE BARRACKS

During the Sino-Japanese hostilities, Japanese residents sustained large losses. The old Japanese barracks were found unsuitable for the protection of the lives and property of Japanese residents and it was decided to build new barracks. The new building being an immense one, Chinese and foreigners have become suspicious.

In order to clear up misunderstanding, the Japanese marine authorities have decided to permit Chinese and foreign newspaper reporters to inspect the new barracks at 2 p.m. September 15 although such a courtesy had never been granted by any of the foreign forces in Shanghai.

Place on file
re opening barracks.
D4407
S

17 LAWYERS ARRESTED IN TOKYO

A Rengo telegram from Tokyo dated September 13 reports that the Special Branch of the Metropolitain Police has arrested 17 lawyers for communistic activities.

MAINICHI

JAPANESE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL FOR MANUFACTURING HEROIN

A Japanese named K. Ichikaya, 35, residing at No. 13 Hwa Yuen Li off Scott Road, has been committed for trial by the Japanese Consular Court on a charge of manufacturing heroin.

SHAM FIGHT BY JAPANESE MARINES

At 7.30 a.m. yesterday a sham fight was held by Japanese marines of the First battalion in the Western District and the Third battalion in the Eastern District. The Second Battalion was posted at headquarters.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 4409
Date 14. 9. 33

September 14, 1933. Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Chen Pao publishes the following brief comment:

THE NEW JAPANESE MARINE BARRACKS.

The new Japanese barracks at the North Szechuen Road extension are nearing completion. It is being declared that the building can be quickly converted into a well equipped fort in time of war.

A grand review of the local Japanese landing force will take place on September 18. Yesterday morning the Japanese marines held a sham fight. No doubt, all these have come to the special notice of the Chinese residents in Shanghai.

The incidents in the January 28 War are still fresh in our minds. The chief cause why the Japanese forces were so bold as to attack the Chinese in Chapei last year was due to the failure of the International Settlement authorities to check the military activities of the Japanese and permitting the Settlement to be used by the Japanese as a military base. The Chinese forces were thus not in a position to launch counter-attacks. Had the International Settlement not been used as a defence line by the Japanese, the recent hostilities might have had a different ending.

Machine guns and heavy guns in the new Japanese barracks can be directed against Chapei and Kiangwan and the Settlement as well. What is the feeling of the Special District authorities towards the new Japanese barracks?

D4407

Sin Wen Pao and other local newspapers:

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SEPTEMBER 18 INCIDENT.

The Public Safety Bureau has received the following order from the Woosung Shanghai Garrison Commissioner:-

"I am in receipt of a circular order issued by the Central Propaganda Committee to the effect that on the second anniversary of the September 18 Incident, amusements are to be suspended as a mark of sorrow. At 11 a.m. on that day all members of the Kuomintang Party, the Government officials, soldiers, policemen, public bodies, shops, etc. should observe a five-minute silence, to impress on their hearts to avenge the national humiliation and to commemorate the North-Eastern martyrs."

General Wen Hung An, Commissioner of the Public Safety Bureau, has directed his subordinates to take note and act accordingly.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 4407
Date 12. 9. 33.

September 12, 1933. Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Chen Pao (Editorial):

THE TERROR OF SHANGHAI.

The ceremony commemorating the re-construction of the Shanghai North Station, which was demolished by enemy gunfire during the January 28 War, took place the other day.

People who have never been in Shanghai but have heard of the prosperity of this city are anxious to pay a visit. Upon their arrival here, they see towering mansions, thriving industrial and commercial enterprises and every modernism. They regard Shanghai as a peaceful modern village, but they are not aware of the fact that apart from the economic hardships of the community there are other dangers which are quite sufficient to ruin Shanghai as a whole.

Ninety per cent of the residents of Shanghai are Chinese, yet Shanghai does not belong to the Chinese people. Generally speaking, this city belongs to the British and American people with the Japanese enjoying a share.

The Japanese who occupy a position of lesser importance in Shanghai have commenced a vigorous struggle to grasp Shanghai. Information from local Japanese merchants reveals that the ambitious Japanese have copies of a picture in their homes to serve as a warning to themselves. The picture depicts a hawk and a devil about to seize a sun. The devil represents America, while the hawk is Britain. It means that Japan will be ruined if she does not fight Britain and America for her existence and to secure control of affairs in East Asia. The first step the Japanese will take in this respect is to remove the influence of Britain and America in Shanghai and then to drive away the British and Americans from East Asia, so that China will come under the protection of Japan.

The new Japanese barracks on Kiangwan Road reveals Japan's intentions in Shanghai. Military experts declare that these new barracks are in a position to withstand heavy gunfire, big guns can be fired from the top of the barracks and machine guns can be fixed to the windows of the building facing North Szechuen Road in order to threaten the Settlement. As the site of the barracks is close to the Woosung-Shanghai railway, it is quite easy for the Japanese to menace Chapei and Kiangwan.

The construction by the Japanese of this fort on an Extra-Settlement road constitutes a violation of China's territorial rights and an infringement of the treaties. The Chinese Government should unite with the foreign authorities concerned to devise ways and means to deal with the matter.

To whom will Shanghai belong in future? Only the efforts of the Chinese people can influence the reply to this question.

D.4407

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 4407
Date 11 9 33

September 11, 1933. Morning Tr

MISCELLANEOUS

China Evening News:

THE JAPANESE FORCES IN SHANGHAI.

Since the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai, the Japanese forces here have been provided with extensive military equipment. A Third Japanese Fleet has recently been organised and will be stationed in Shanghai. The strength of the Japanese Landing Force has been increased from 400 to some 2,500 men and has been equipped with heavy guns, light guns, tanks and other weapons and is able to deal with a Division of troops. (Rear-Admiral Sugisaka, Commander of the Japanese Landing Force, the other day proudly boasted that the marines were in a position to fight an enemy of over ten thousand men.) The number of the Japanese Police has been increased from ten to more than 200 men and the Police Department has been re-organised. There is a Japanese Gendarme Corps. The expansion of the association of Japanese ex-service men and the formation of Japanese youth armies indicate the Japanese preparations for a war in Shanghai.

D4407
5

The massive Japanese barracks at the corner of North Szechuen Road and Kiangwan Road has attracted the most attention. The Japanese Naval Office commenced the construction of the new barracks in Spring 1932 at the huge cost of Yen 20,000,000. The barracks are nearing completion and a section of Japanese bluejackets removed into the new barracks on September 5.

The barracks consist of a 3-story building containing 1,300 rooms. The top of the building can accommodate 5,000 to 6,000 men. On the western side of the roof stands a tower in the neighbourhood of which are numerous signal rooms and secret rooms.

According to a certain Japanese, the plan of the barracks is being kept very secret. The engineers, carpentars, etc. were detailed to Shanghai from the Sasebo Naval Base. No admittance was allowed to anybody during the period of construction. There are also extensive underground rooms which can not only accommodate the entire body of Japanese marines in Shanghai but can give shelter to all Japanese residents in this city in case of emergency. A secret long-wave radio station is installed on the roof for direct communication with radio stations in Tokyo, Dairen, Hankow, etc. Heavy gun emplacements have been constructed around the barracks.

A certain foreign military observer states that the Japanese barracks are not of the ordinary kind and had been constructed for permanent use.

Upon the completion of the new barracks, the Japanese marines now stationed in Yangtzepoo district will remove into the barracks.

Rear-Admiral Sugisaka will hold a grand ceremony on September 13 to celebrate the completion of the barracks with a review of Japanese bluejackets in the Hongkew Park.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. D 4407
Date 1 Sept. 33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2. Special Branch.

REPORT

Date Sept. 1, 33.

Subject (in full) Parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and the ceremony for the completion of the new building of the Landing Party.

Made by D.S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by* D.S. Umemoto.

I beg to state that the exact time and date of the parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party which is proposed to be held on Septer 16 will be decided after the arrival from North China of Vice Admiral Yonai, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, on board his flagship the "Idzumo", which is due to arrive in Shanghai on September 10.

A preliminary parade will be held by the Landing Party in Hongkew Park on the morning of September 13 provided that the Admiral's review will be held on September 16.

No date has yet been decided for the opening ceremony of the new barracks.

According to the Adjutant no official invitation will be sent to foreign forces in Shanghai, the function being open to the public.

A further report will be duly forwarded as soon as the date and time of these two functions has been obtained.

D. S. Umemoto
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

C. (Crime)

Fwd. for information

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 4407
Date 31/8/33

August 31, 1933. Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

MAINICHI

FLAG RAISING CEREMONY AT JAPANESE MARINE HEADQUARTERS.

D4407

At 8 a.m. to-day about 2,000 Japanese Marines stationed in Shanghai will attend a flag raising ceremony at the new Japanese Marine Headquarters on Kiangwan Road to celebrate its occupation by the marines.

Form No. 3
G. [illegible]-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D-4407

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 2, Headquarters ~~[illegible]~~

Date Aug. ~~Oct.~~ 31st, 1933.

Subject (in full) New barracks of the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

Made by D. S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

The barracks of the Japanese Naval Landing Party under construction at the corner of North Szechuen and Kiangwan Roads have been completed. The detachments billeted in the Eastern and Western Districts with the exception of that in the Toyoda Cotton Mill, Jessfield Road, have already moved into their new quarters.

A service for the hoisting of the Naval Flag over the new barracks will be held this morning.

M Umemoto
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy sent to Capt. Dickel.
[illegible]
31/8/33

FILED
O.C. S.B

31 AUG 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 4407
Date 11/4/33

April 6 3.

Dear Dicker,

With reference to your inquiry by telephone, it has been learned that the buildings to be used as barracks for the Japanese Naval Landing Party are being constructed on the North and South sides of N. Szechuen Road Extension near the point where this thoroughfare joins Kiangwan Road. The barracks are being constructed with reinforced concrete and steel and will be four stereys in height. The building on the North of N. Szechuen Road Extension will be used by non-commissioned officers and men and the one on the South by commissioned officers. The buildings will provide accommodation for 2,000 officers and men and are expected to be ready for occupation about July 1933.

The site on the North side of N. Szechuen Road Extension covers about 11 mow. It extends from Kiangwan Road in the East to Wenglo Road on the West and Northward from North Szechuen Road for a distance of about 400 feet. The building on this site will be erected in the form of a square and will have a drill ground in the centre. The ground floor will be used for storing provisions, equipments and military [illegible] paraphernalia.

The site on the South side of North Szechuen Road covers about 8 mow and is situated immediately west of [illegible] Road.

Yours [illegible]

File [illegible]

[illegible]

Fm. 2
Ca. 35m-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 2

Date April 6, 1933.

Subject (in full) Construction of barracks for use of Japanese Naval Landing Party.

Made by D. S. Umemoto. Forwarded by Thos Robertson, Supt.

In accordance with the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch, I have to report that the new barracks of the Japanese Naval Landing Party are being constructed on the north and south sides of North Szechuen Road Extension near Kiangwan Road. The barracks are four-storied and are built of reenforced concrete and steel. The building on the north side of North Szechuen Road lies between Kiangwan Road and Wonglo Road and penetrates to a depth of about 400 feet from North Szechuen Road. It covers an area of approximately 11 mow. The building on the south has an area of 3 mow and lies to the west of, and adjoins the former S.M.C. Swimming Pool.

The barracks will have accommodation for about 2,000 officers and men. The building on the south side of the road will be occupied by the officers while the north building, which will be erected in the form of a square, will have a drill ground in the centre. The premises are due to be completed and occupied in July 1933.

D. S. Umemoto.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.